Disney's

THE LION KING

A NATURE FUN AND LEARN SERIES

4

FREE Jungle Scene Pumbaa & Timon Stickers



£1.40

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Grapevine

Hi there!

If you think hedgehogs are prickly, check out those spiky porcupines in Simba's World! Boy, are those spines sharp! Which reminds me, what do you get if you cross an elephant with a porcupine? There's a book token for the best answer – but remember to give your name and address when you write in.

Kim

Write to:
Kim,
Lion King and Friends,
PO Box 1,
Hastings, TN35 4FJ.

WATCH OUT FOR

There are 11 butterflies fluttering through this magazine. Can you find them?

What do you give a sick lion?

Plenty of room!

Why did the chicken climb the creeper?

Because it was stuck to the monkey.

STONE ROSES

If you can't decide between a new path or a flowerbed, have both — with pebble plants! They come from very dry parts of southern Africa where they hide underground with only their fat round leaves on show. They look so much like stones that hungry porcupines looking for a snack ignore them completely.



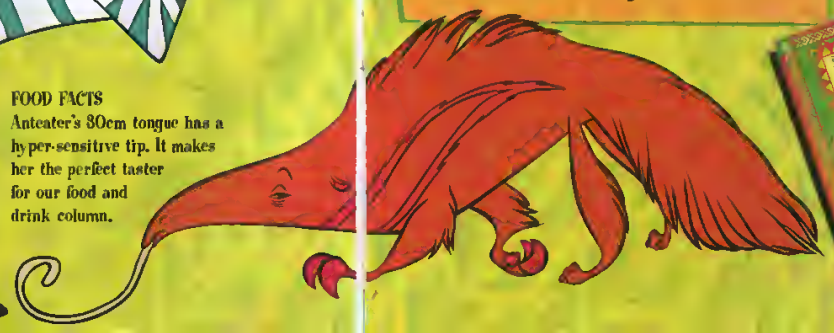
GARDENER'S WORLD

Even when he's feasting on a banquet of fresh green grass, Grapevine's plant expert, Zebra, is always on the lookout for unusual garden ideas.



FOOD FACTS

Anteater's 30cm tongue has a hyper-sensitive tip. It makes her the perfect taster for our food and drink column.



PRESS CARD
Sports Reporter Cheetah

HOPPING HOPEFUL

A new technique for the 100m sprint is being perfected by a young hopeful. Instead of running, Sammy the sifaka (a monkey-like animal from Madagascar), hops along the circuit, waving his arms in the air. "My hops are long and fast because of my extra large big toes. I'm good on the long jump, as well — my personal best is a 10m leap between trees," said Sammy.



GET TO WORK ON AN EGG

A fresh ostrich egg tastes great — if you can crack open that tough shell. It's so strong that a fat man can stand on it — and still it won't break! This clever egyptian vulture solved the problem by throwing stones at his egg. It took him several direct hits to crack the shell, but it was worth the effort — an ostrich egg weighs as much as 40 hen's eggs. That's one big breakfast!



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FREE IN PART 5

Add a sucker monkey animal frieze and models of Mufasa and Sarabi to your play scene



Editors
Art
Prod

SIMBA'S WORLD

THE AFRICAN PORCUPINE LIVES FOR A SURPRISINGLY LONG TIME. THAT'S BECAUSE FEW ANIMALS DARE ATTACK IT. THOSE THAT DO, RISK GETTING A FACEFUL OF NEEDLE-SHARP QUILLS.

Porcupines



▼ **QUILLS**
This brush-tailed porcupine has brown quills. Crested porcupines, shown below, have an armour of black and white ones.

African porcupines are sturdy looking creatures with short legs and strong claws. Their blunt head has small, pig-like eyes and long whiskers and their coat of bristly hairs ends in long, sharp quills. There are three kinds. The north african and the south african crested porcupines have a crest of long bristles on the head and an armour of thicker, black and white quills on the back half of the body. The brush-tailed porcupine has a mantle of shorter quills covering the hind part of its back, and a long tail which ends in a tuft of white bristles.

Crested porcupines are about twice the size of a rabbit and can live in a variety of habitats, such as forests, rocky areas, grasslands, even semi-deserts, as long as they can find shelter to hide in during the day, and plants to eat at night. Brush-taileds live in rainfotests



FACT FILE

NORTH AFRICAN CRESTED PORCUPINE
Hystrix cristata

SIZE: About 60-85cm from head to tail.

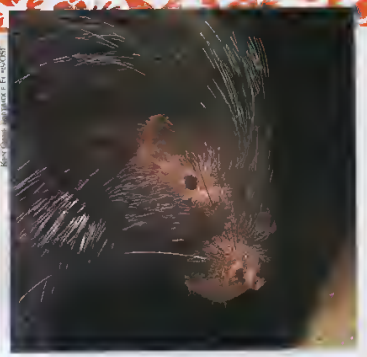
RANGE: Lives in various habitats, from semi-deserts to rainforests, in central and north Africa, but not in the Sahara.

DIET: Eats roots, bulbs, fruit and plant stems and leaves.

YOUNG: Gives birth to 2 or 3 young, 2 or 3 times a year.

LIFESPAN: Lives for up to 15 years in the wild.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY ROBIN BOUTTELL WMA



▲ **NIGHT SENSES**
Porcupines mainly come out at night. They do not rely on their eyes to explore their surroundings. Instead they use their sensitive whiskers and keen sense of smell and hearing.

DEFENCE TACTICS

Porcupines have a clever way of protecting their soft head and underparts. If an enemy approaches, they tighten the muscles under the skin so that the bristles on the head and the long, sharp quills on the back and tail stand up to form a spiky suit of armour. The quills are actually cylinder-shaped hairs with a pointed tip which is covered in tiny hooks. On the crested porcupines the quills along the back are up to 50cm long.

If the tips of the quills pierce the attacker's skin, the quills slide out of the porcupine and stay in the enemy. Because of the hooks on each tip, the quills are extremely difficult to remove and often the wounds become infected. When this happens the animal sometimes dies.

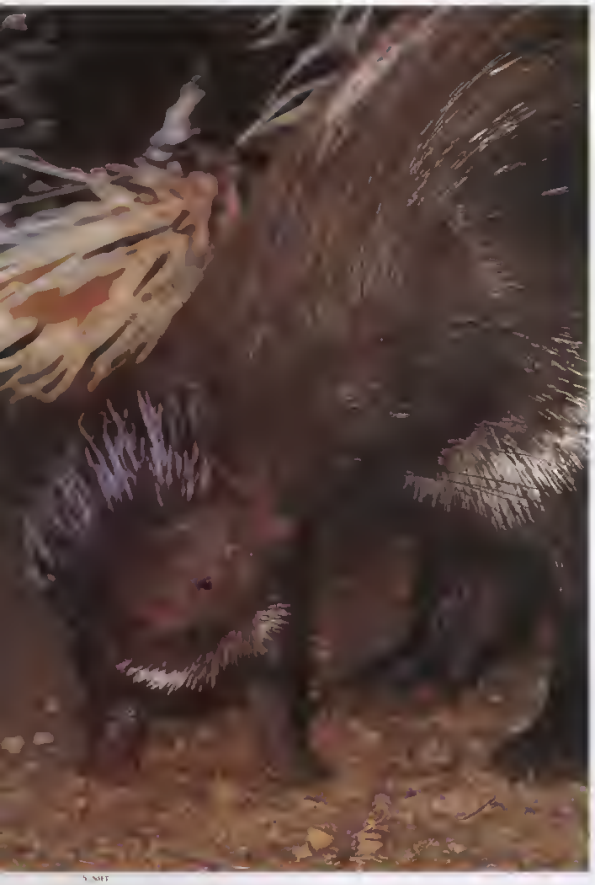


BACKWARDS CHARGE
At the first sign of danger, the crested porcupine raises its quills, stamps its feet and makes grunting sounds. It also rattles the shorter quills round its tail. If this doesn't put off the intr... (usually a ... or hyena) the porcupine will speedily reverse into it.

FORAGING FOR FOOD

Sometimes porcupines sunbathe outside their burrows during the day, but usually they keep out of sight. They hide in a gap between rocks or in a hole they have dug in the ground. At dusk they come out and move quickly along well-worn paths to their feeding grounds. They have poor eyesight but a very good sense of smell so they can sniff out roots and bulbs. They can even hear fruit dropping to the ground several metres away. They use their front feet to gather food and hold it against the ground while they eat it.

Piles of animal bones have been found inside the burrows of porcupines, even though these rodents usually only eat plants. Why do the porcupines hoard these bones? Well, scientists think that they gnaw them to provide themselves with important minerals such as calcium and phosphates.



◀FATTENING UP
A baby crested porcupine takes its first solid food at about 2-3 weeks old but the mother carries on suckling it for several weeks after that. It doubles its weight in the first month.



FAMILY LIFE

Scientists used to think that north african crested porcupines lived on their own, except when they had young in tow. But recently they have discovered that they usually pair up and that pairs stay together for many years. They mate frequently, the female raising the quills on her back to keep them out of the male's way.

When it is time to give birth, the mother lines the burrow with grasses. Two or three babies, weighing about 300g each, are born with their eyes open. Their short quills are soft but harden a few hours later. The mother feeds them from teats on her side.

The father is surprisingly attentive. If a youngster calls out in distress, it is nearly always the father who rushes to see what's wrong. In the first month of their lives, he spends a third of his active time minding them on his own.



SIMBA SAYS

The name porcupine comes from Latin and means 'thorny pig'. I suppose porcupines' faces do look a bit squashed up, like a pig's, but in fact they belong to the same family as mice and rats.

◀SHARP TEETH
Porcupines have sharp incisor teeth at the front for cutting. They use them to gnaw through plant tubers and roots and the hard skins of fruits like these desert gourds.

FRIENDS AND RELATIONS

WOW!
Chinchillas have the softest fur in the world. When real furs were very fashionable, chinchillas were bred for their coats.

With such a spiny coat, you might think that porcupines are related to hedgehogs, but they're not. In fact, their nearest relations are guinea pigs, capybaras and chinchillas, which all live in South America, and cane rats which come from Africa.



CHINCHILLA
Chinchillas have long, bushy tails, big ears and long whiskers. They live on mountain slopes. During the day they hide in hollows and caves and come out at night to feed. Pet chinchillas need hiding places, too, otherwise they become very distressed.



CANE RAT
Cane rats are as big as rabbits and have a yellowish-brown bristly coat and a short scaly tail. Like porcupines, they eat plants and can chomp their way through rows of crops. They live in marshy lowlands in central and southern Africa.

HAKUNA MATATA
NO WORRIES!

One Good Turn
Part 1

The deserted plain seemed empty and quiet The sun beat harshly on the ground Timon shielded his eyes as he looked over the savannah He glanced at his two sleepy friends "Come on you guys," he whined "It's time to shake a leg and have some fun!" Simba swiped sleepily at a fly, while Pumbaa's snores seemed to get even louder

"I may as well be speaking to a couple of dumb bugs " Timon beat his little chest crossly "I'm off to *dooo* something "

"Well *dooo* something quietly," Simba muttered sleepily

"I will!" Timon stamped off through the grass as loudly as he could

"Be careful!" Simba called after him

"You're not my mum," Timon replied crossly He looked over his shoulder to see Simba falling back to sleep "Great, just great!" he thought

Timon wandered around, kicking small pebbles as he went along

"I'm bored, bored, bored " He heard a harsh cackling noise above him Looking up, Timon caught sight of two vultures circling round and looking down hungrily at him "Hey, find some other bones!" the meerkat shouted up at the huge birds

The two vultures looked at each other "Are you thinking what I'm thinking?" said the *really* ugly vulture

"Hee, hee, hee," sniggered the not so ugly one "I am, I am!"



The two birds swooped down

"Eeek!" Timon screamed as he heard the flapping of their wings Before you could say "bug soup", he was running for his life As he ran, he looked round for a place to take cover

"Yes!" There, lying just ahead, was an empty log He raced towards it "Ouch!" His head hit the top of the log as he dived in but, wasting no time, he scampered into the depths of the hollow

"Phew!" he gasped, rubbing his head "That was close, real close I could've been lunch for those two Yuk!"

The log was slightly split, and he could see the two birds still circling in the sky above

"Go away, you ugly mugs," Timon called defiantly "Find your lunch somewhere else, you can't out-smart a smart meerkat " He paused, "Thinking of lunch " Timon took the opportunity to look round inside the log Several bugs were scurrying about "Every cloud has a bug lining," he thought happily

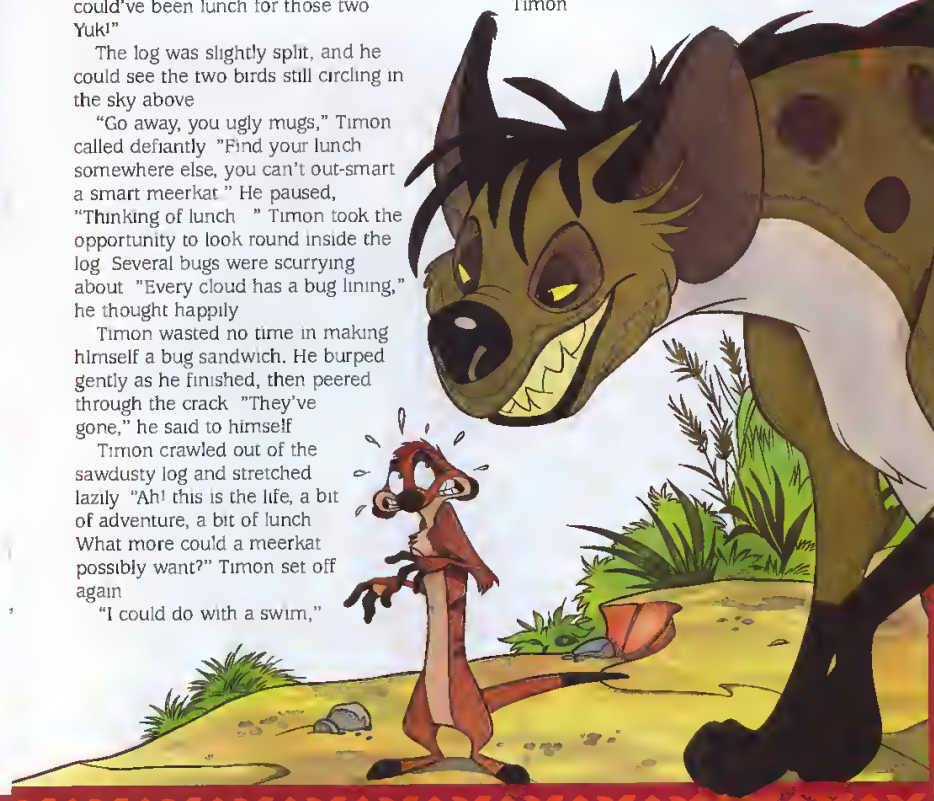
Timon wasted no time in making himself a bug sandwich. He burped gently as he finished, then peered through the crack "They've gone," he said to himself

Timon crawled out of the sawdusty log and stretched lazily "Ah! this is the life, a bit of adventure, a bit of lunch What more could a meerkat possibly want?" Timon set off again

"I could do with a swim," he thought out loud, "it would be cool and refreshing " So saying he followed the track down to the river

"I should've known!" Timon looked at the parched river bed in disappointment A few rocks and dried bones lay on the dusty, cracked surface "I may as well go and wake Simba and Pumbaa," he thought

As he turned to go, he heard an unfamiliar laugh in his ear A hyena was grinning and drooling only a couple of feet from him "Me and my great ideas!" thought Timon



"H-h-hello," he said nervously. "Nice day."

The hyena just sniggered.

Timon shifted uneasily on his little feet. "How am I going to get out of this mess?" He thought desperately about how he could get back to his two sleepy friends.

Meanwhile, Simba was just waking. The grass plains seemed to stretch forever before him.

"I remember when plains like these would have been my own kingdom. My own kingdom..." He started to doze off again.

He started to dream about the stampede of wildebeest that caused the death of his father. The thundering hooves came nearer and nearer... He woke with a start.

"NO!" he roared.

Beside him, Pumbaa suddenly leapt into the air.

"What, what... where?" he cried.

"Sorry, Pumbaa," said Simba. "I was... I was just dreaming."

"Some dream," yawned Pumbaa. "Next time think of others and keep the volume down, eh?"

Simba shook his mane and stretched.



Suddenly, he pricked up his ears as he heard a familiar voice.

"Pumbaa, can you hear that?" he asked. Looking down he saw that his fat friend was fast asleep again. Simba got up and followed the faint voice. As he drew closer, the voice grew louder, and Simba could hear it more clearly.

"Hey, guys, I'm too little for you to bother about...," the voice was saying. Simba broke into a run and sped down the dry track towards the river bed. He stopped on the bank and, looking down, saw Timon surrounded by seven hyenas.

"I'm not big enough for breakfast, lunch or dinner," the meerkat pleaded, looking miserable. "I'm not even big enough for tea!"

Seven hyenas mocked the little meerkat. Timon seemed powerless and alone. He looked round helplessly, but there was no escape – he was surrounded.

"I may be little but I've got some heavyweight mates!" he wailed as loudly as he could, but his cries only made the hyenas laugh even louder. The hyena nearest to him turned to the others and sniggered, "Well boys, what do you think? Not much even for a first course."

"I taste awful!" Timon shouted. "I'm just a *meer* snack!"

The hyena looked Timon up and down, and slowly approached him. "I fancy an appetizer. Here kitty, kitty..."

Timon took a step back in fear. Looking down, Simba remembered the three laughing hyenas that had trapped him and his friend Nala in the elephants' graveyard. He knew just how Timon must be feeling.

"ROARRR!" Simba raced down the river bank. "ROAAAAAAAARRRRR!" The hyenas turned and saw a great lion thundering towards them.

"Let's get out of here, boys!" the leader howled and they all scattered, leaving Timon quivering in surprise.

"Scaredy mutts!" he called bravely at their backs as they disappeared over the river bank.

"You can be the tough guy, now," Simba laughed. "Come on."

Timon leapt on to his back and the two of them went back to the sleeping Pumbaa. Timon prodded his feet.

"You missed all the excitement, you lazy pig," he said.

"Who... what happened?" Pumbaa asked sleepily.

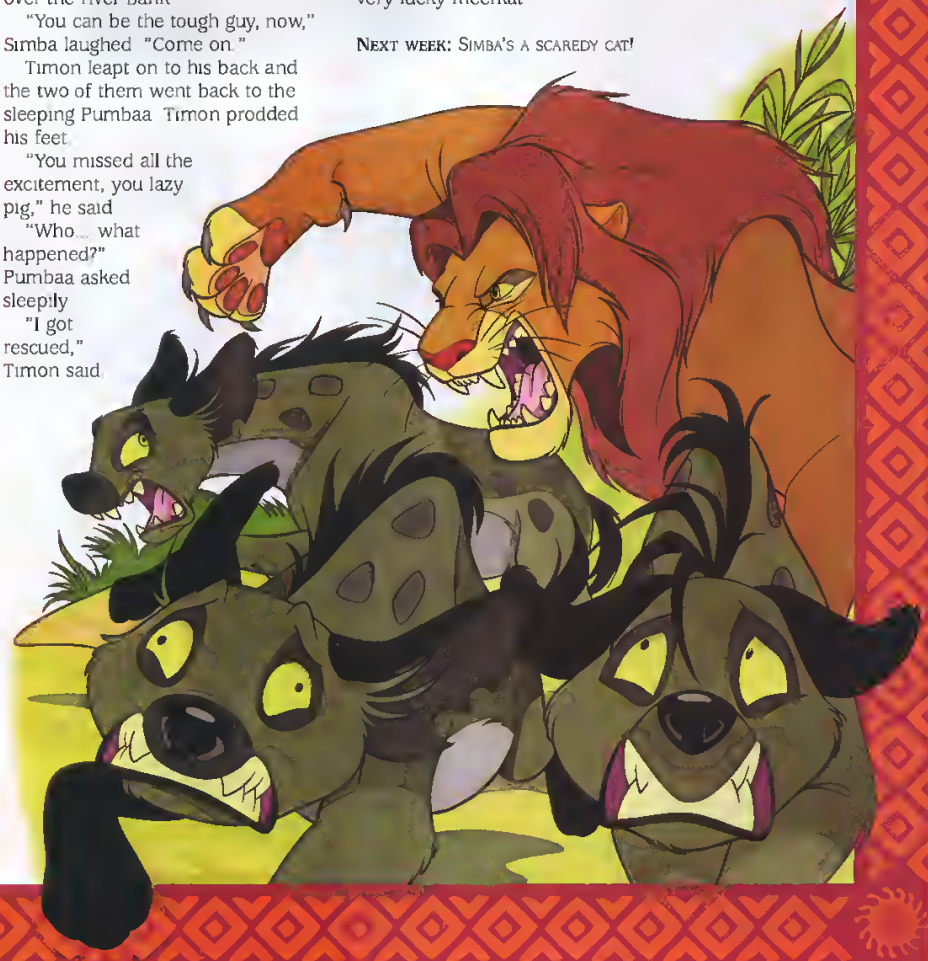
"I got rescued," Timon said. "I'll never be able to help you like that, Simba."

Simba shook his mane. "Hey, we're friends, right? Forget it."

Timon sat down and yawned. "If it wasn't for you, Simba..," began Timon, and then the little meerkat promptly fell asleep.

The sun set to the snores of one very lucky meerkat.

NEXT WEEK: SIMBA'S A SCAREDY CAT!





Kaleidoscope

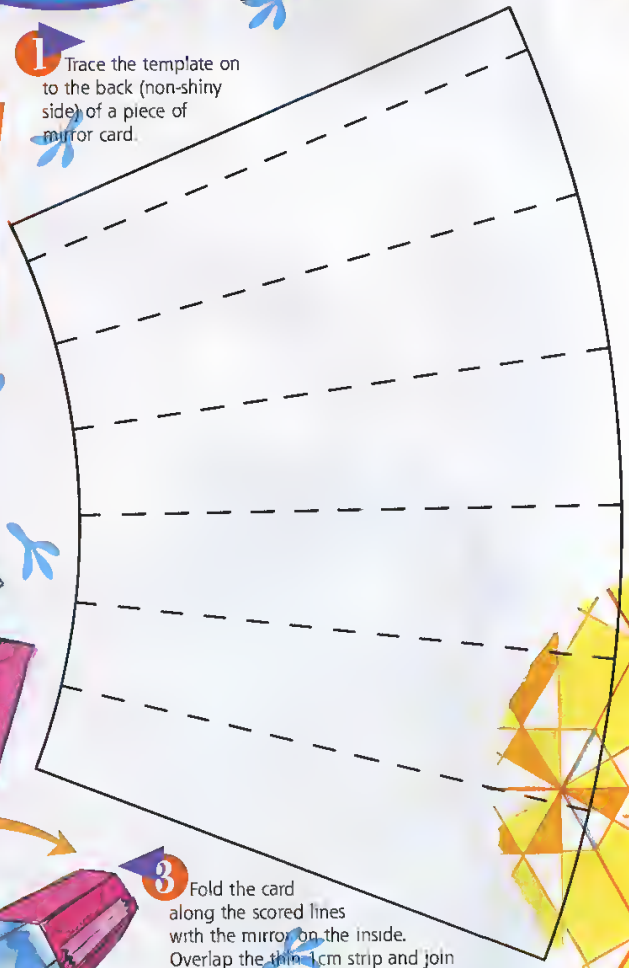
Brighten up your day with this simple, fun-to-make, pocket-sized kaleidoscope.

YOU WILL NEED

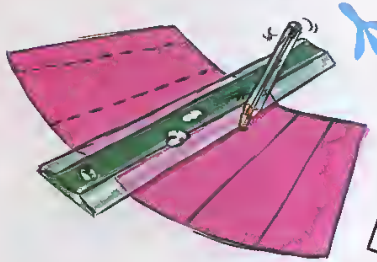
- 2 plastic cups (check that one fits inside the other and spins round freely)
- sheet of thin white paper
- piece of clear polythene or tracing paper 10cm x 10cm
- mirror card 15cm x 25cm

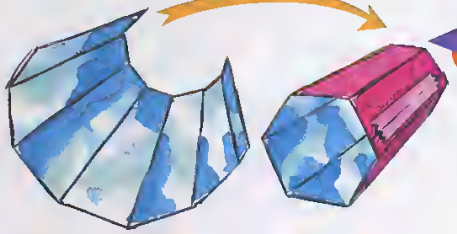
ILLUSTRATIONS BY DAVE COCKBURN

1 Trace the template on to the back (non-shiny side) of a piece of mirror card.

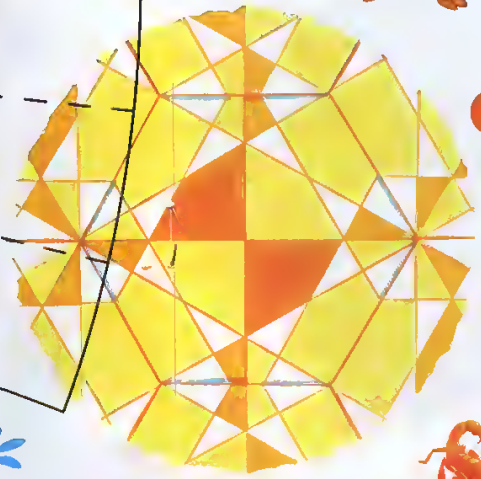


2 Use an empty ball point pen and a ruler to score along the dotted lines.





3 Fold the card along the scored lines with the mirror on the inside. Overlap the thin 1cm strip and join the tube together with tape.

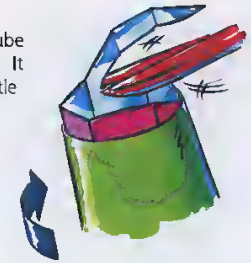


4 Carefully cut off the bottom of one of the cups with a pair of scissors. Level the end by trimming the cup from the back. This way you shouldn't split or shatter the plastic.





5 Push the mirror tube firmly inside the cup. It should stick out a little way from both ends.



6 Trim off the ends of the mirror tube so they are level with the cup.



7 Draw round the big end of the cup on a sheet of paper. Draw a second circle 1cm outside the first one. Cut out the largest circle. Snip up to the inside circle with a pair of scissors. Make a hole in the middle, about 2cm across. Tape the paper circle on to the cup.

8 Take the second cup, cut off the bottom and level the edge as you did for the first cup. Now make five or six paper circles by drawing round the small end of the cup. Put these to one side.



9 Now cut right round the second cup, about half way up. Put this half cup over the end of the first cup. Check that the end of the first cup comes about 1mm inside the second cup. If it sticks out, trim it back. Make sure the outside cup turns easily.



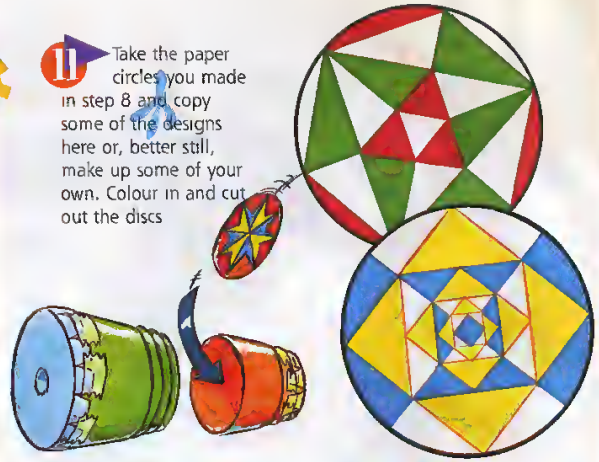
10 Tape a piece of tracing paper or polythene over the small end of the second cup. Your kaleidoscope is ready. All you need are some things to look at.

HOW IT WORKS

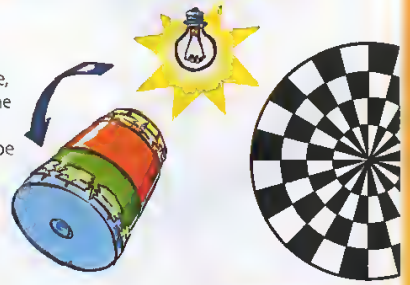
When you look into your kaleidoscope you see your pattern in the middle. At the same time, you see into all six faces of the mirror. Each face is in a different position, so you see your pattern reflected in six different positions. The effect is one big pattern with parts that are similar. When you turn your kaleidoscope the pattern rotates into a new position. You see six entirely new reflections and therefore, one new big pattern. Craftsmen in search of patterns have used kaleidoscopes to inspire them.



11 Take the paper circles you made in step 8 and copy some of the designs here or, better still, make up some of your own. Colour in and cut out the discs



12 Take off the bottom part of your kaleidoscope, drop in a disc and put the bottom back on. Now hold up your kaleidoscope to a light or a window. Slowly turn the bottom cup – what do you see?



Fantastic mirror prints

Fold a piece of shiny, thin white card in half. Open the card and put three or four drops of runny poster paint or coloured ink inside on one half. Press the two halves together, then open the card. The colours splurge out to make similar patterns on each side of the fold. These patterns are symmetrical.



Try experimenting – using more or less paint, changing the colours and the position of the drops. Pick out your best patterns and, when the paint is dry, carefully cut them out. Stick them on to card and add stems to make leaves and flowers. Ink in legs and eyes to make butterflies or insects.





CLAW POWER

The world's largest scorpion doesn't need strong venom because it uses two pairs of pincers to grab and rip apart its prey.



A glistening black imperial scorpion scuttles out from under its daytime log shelter. Under the cover of darkness, it speeds along the rainforest floor in search of a meal. A millipede runs by and the scorpion pounces, grabbing the creature with its huge, scissor-like pincers. It arches its tail, which has a small sting at the tip, over its head and sticks the sting into the struggling millipede to paralyze it. Then it drags the creature back to its burrow.

Scorpions belong to the same family as spiders – like them they have four pairs of legs. There are two kinds in Africa: the pincer giants, which have large, powerful pincers, a thin tail and small sting; and the sting kings which have slender pincers but a thick tail with a big sting, full of strong venom.

RIPPING TOOLS

The scorpion pulls apart its prey using a pair of smaller pincers, shaped like lobsters' claws, attached to its mouth.

The imperial scorpion is an all-round giant as it measures 15cm (that's probably bigger than the length of your hand) from the top of its head to the tip of its tail.





PUMBAA & TIMON'S TRAVELS

OKAVANGO DELTA

AT THE END OF A RIVER THAT NEVER MADE IT TO THE SEA, THERE IS A HUGE SWAMP CALLED THE OKAVANGO DELTA. IT'S ONE OF THE BIGGEST WETLANDS IN THE WORLD AND IT HAS TURNED THE DESERT INTO A HAVEN FOR ANIMALS.

When a river reaches a flat plain it sometimes splits into lots of streams. This is called a delta. Most deltas are on the coast but the Okavango is 1000km inland, on the northern edge of the dry and dusty Kalahari desert. Its main roads are water channels, and hippos have right of way!

It's easy to get lost because the water channels are always changing. The slow-flowing water moves tiny bits of mud and sand called sediment. This builds up the banks, and can block off streams and turn them into pools. Thick clumps of reeds grow up and form barriers so the streams must find new channels to flow down, such as the tracks left by hippos.

Sometimes earthquakes deep underground push up the sand to make new banks and hollows.

Bulrushes and reeds grow in the shallower water. Frogs cling to the stalks and tiny pygmy ducks eat the seeds.

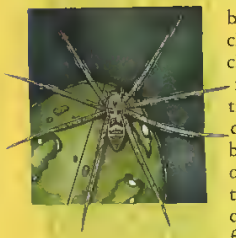
In deep water huge beds of papyrus reed look like dark green islands. Some antelopes have special spread-out feet so that they can run over them without sinking.

There are also hundreds of real islands of all shapes and sizes. Some tiny ones are old termite mounds taken over by plants. Others are just big enough for a single palm tree. Zebra and cape buffalo live on the bigger islands where grass grows in the middle and trees put down roots in the wetter soil round the edges.

"I wouldn't get in the way of an overgrown hippo!"

"You're right! They look gentle, but they're one of the most dangerous animals in the swamp."

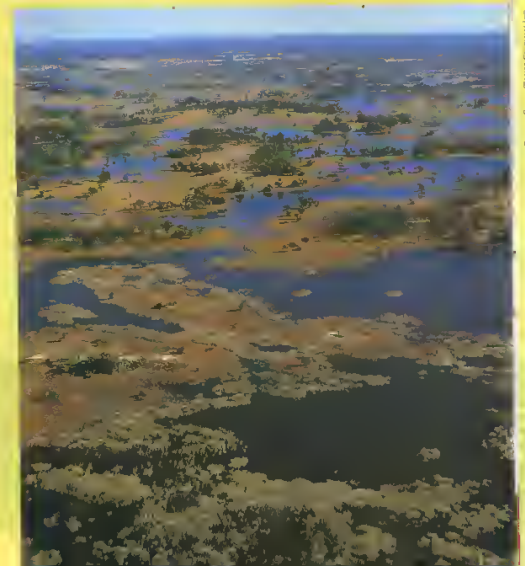
The fishing spider sits on a leaf and dangles its legs in the water. When it feels vibrations from a passing fish, it dives in to grab its dinner.



Jacanas have long toes to spread out their weight, so they can walk on floating lily pads. They even lay their eggs on floating vegetation.



➤ **WATERY WORLD**
The swamp is a mixture of wide, deep water channels, streams, bogs, lakes and woodlands. The sandy plains around the edges are flooded for part of the year.







"Cape buffalo have horns so long they can kill a lion!"

"You'd better warn Simba to keep his distance."



▲ **FROG HIDE-OUT**
Waterlilies float on the surface of slow-flowing water channels. Their roots grow in the rich mud at the bottom. The leaves make a handy hiding place for frogs.

From the air, beds of papyrus reed look like islands surrounded by deep water. But if you stepped on one, you'd sink!

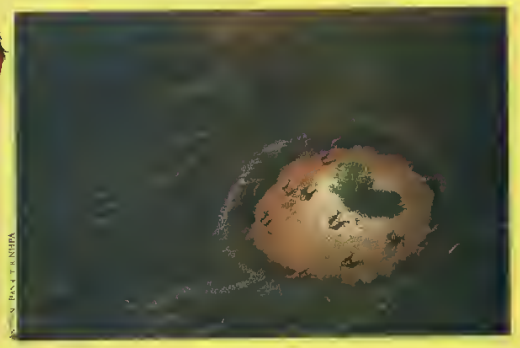




▼ **WATER RUNNERS**
Red lechwe antelope can speed over bogs because they have hooves which splay out.



▲ **HIPPO PARADISE**
Hippos are the largest mammals that live all year round in the swamp.



Red dragonflies flit about all day looking for a mate. The females lay their eggs underwater. The young have huge appetites. They catch their prey by spiking it on their jaws.

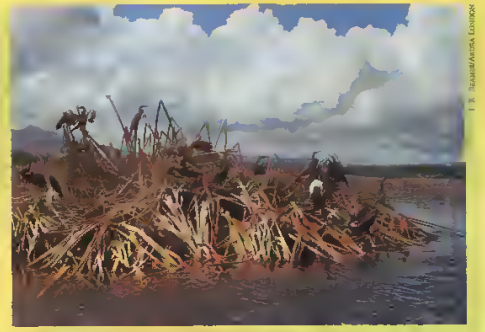




"I like the Okavango during the floods. There's loads of squelchy mud to roll in."



"You're on your own, pal. I'll wait for the dry season."



The Okavango swamp has two seasons – the flood season when it doubles in size, and the dry season when it shrinks again. Sometimes it covers 28,000 square kilometres – nearly as big as Belgium.

The flood isn't caused by rain falling in the delta – it's due to rain in the highlands, 1000 kilometres away. The water takes six months to reach the swamp!

When the floods arrive, grazing animals move in for the fresh water and grass. They come from the Kalahari which is shrivelling up as the dry season begins. They are preyed on by crocodiles, lions, and hunting dogs.

Fish swim to the flooded areas to lay their eggs. There will be plenty of food for their young when they hatch.

Later, when the waters drop again, thousands of birds arrive to nest close to shallow water. Their legs aren't long enough to wade through deep water to look for food.



▲ AFTER THE FLOOD
Water birds wait until the flood waters drop to lay their eggs. Then, when the eggs hatch, the parents can wade through shallow water to catch fish for them.

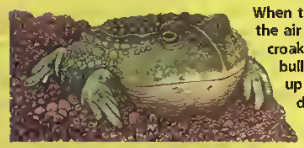


Fat mopane worms hang from the branches of mopane trees on the drier land of Chief's Island. They're a tasty treat for visiting birds.



▲ RUSH FOR FOOD
These cape buffalo have smelt the flood waters – it's a race to get to the fresh grass.

◀ FISH HOOKS
The fish eagle has special hooks on its feet for snatching slippery fish from the water.



When the rains start, the air fills with the croak of hundreds of bullfrogs waking up. They spend the dry season asleep in mud burrows.

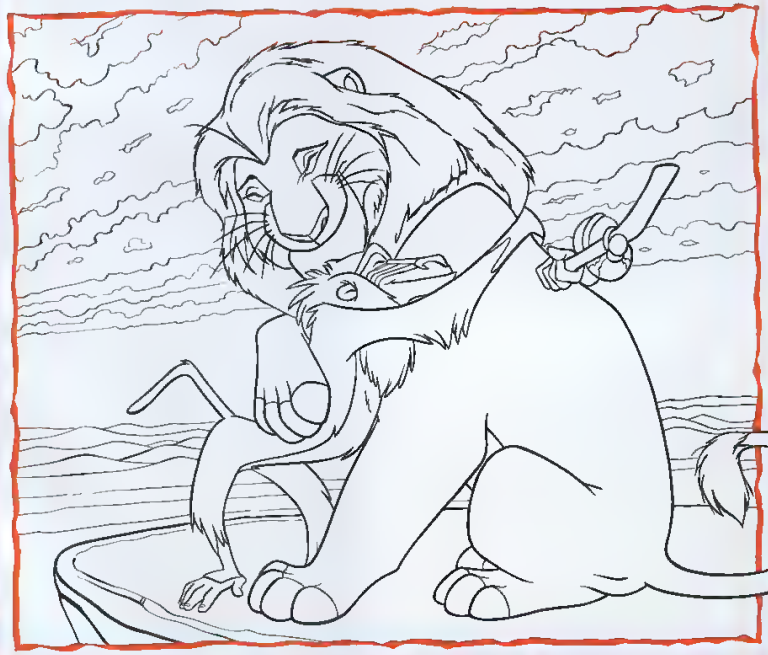
At low water, armies of hungry catfish move upstream. They beat papyrus stems with their tails to drive out small fish to eat. Tiger fish follow, and gobble up the left-overs.



THE LION KING
COLOUR IT IN

Rafiki arrives

A rattle of gourds is heard and the animals part to let an aged baboon through. Rafiki, walking with the aid of his stick, hobbles to the bottom of Pride Rock and begins to climb. He reaches the top and pauses to catch his breath. Mufasa raises his huge paw and gives Rafiki a hug. These two have been friends for many a year.




PUZZLES
SAVANNAH NIGHTS
Simba was restless. He prowled through the velvety night thinking about his future. It was a clear night and as he looked up into the sky he seemed to see a face watching him. Join up the stars in the right order to see who it is.
There are several shooting stars in the sky. Can you find two that look the same?
Rafiki is watching from the shadows. Can you find him?
How many things beginning with S can you spot?

More Puzzles

HEAVENLY BODIES

Can you fill in the names in this criss cross. We have put the first one in for you.

SUN

SATURN

PLUTO

EARTH

MERCURY

MARS

VENUS

URANUS

JUPITER

NEPTUNE

STAR WORDS

Can you fill in the gaps?

STAR____	A creature with five legs found in a rockpool
STAR_____	The opposite of the port side of a ship
STAR____	A black speckled bird
STAR_	Another word which means to look hard at
STAR_	The beginning of a race
STAR__	If you don't eat you will..?
STAR__	Use this to make cloth stiff.

GLOW DANCERS

A group of glow worms were putting on a show. They finished in formation. Can you move three of them to make them point down instead of up?

Can you move one glow worm so there are 4 in each row?

STAR SHAPES

Can you fit the stars back into their shapes in the sky?

RAFIKI REMEMBERS

How the Birds got their Colours

"IF YOU LOOK AROUND YOU, LION CUBS, YOU WILL SEE THE BIRDS IN ALL THEIR WONDERFUL BRIGHT COLOURS. BUT IT WASN'T ALWAYS SO. LET ME TELL YOU HOW IT CAME ABOUT."

When the world first began, all the birds were as white as snow. They looked jealously at the colourful flowers, dancing in the sun. "Why can't we be like that?" they asked each other "Perhaps if we pray to the Great God Mulungu, he will make us as brightly colouted as the flowers."

One day Mulungu appeared, bringing with him some brushes and paint pots in a hundred different hues. He settled himself on a stool under a tree, arranged his painting things round him and said to the birds, "I heard your prayers and here I am. If you all line up and wait patiently, I will give each of you your own plumage. Then, when I am finished, you will all look different from one another."

The birds were very excited, wondering how each one of them would turn out. They all lined up and watched with interest as Mulungu painted them carefully in turn. All of them, that is, except a little bird called Che Mlanda.

Now Che Mlanda was known for his impatience. He could never stay still or keep quiet. Sometimes his constant twittering drove the other birds mad. Even on this special occasion, Che Mlanda behaved as badly as ever



Instead of waiting patiently, he kept flying to the front of the queue crying, "Paint me next! Paint me next!"

"No, Che Mlanda, wait your turn," said Mulungu firmly. He worked on, a bird perched on his knee. He gave the carmine bee-eater its warm red plumage, the roller its lilac breast. The hoopoe became a handsome creature in cinnamon with black and white striped wings. He painted a black mask on the gold weaver, and the narina trogon became brilliant red and emerald green. Oh, Mulungu was enjoying himself!

But every minute or so, Che Mlanda would fly round and disturb him by calling out, "Paint me next!"

Mulungu finally had enough



He pushed away the stilt he had been painting and the bird scurried off, half finished. The stilt's long legs had been painted a gorgeous red, his wings glossy black, but his body remained as white as it had always been.

"Come here!" said Mulungu crossly to Che Mlanda. The little bird perched expectantly on his knee. But instead of being coveted in the lovely colours that he had used on the other birds, Mulungu painted Che Mlanda a drab brown.

"Go now and don't bother me. You've got your plumage," said Mulungu, crossly. And Che Mlanda flew off.

To this day Che Mlanda is dull compared to most African birds. But he hasn't learnt and he still flaps about calling, "Paint me next!"



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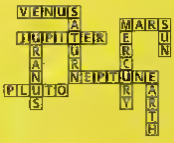
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PUZZLE ANSWERS

Beginning with S Shadow, star, Simba, scorpion, snake, snail, stone, spider, skeleton.

Shooting stars 6 and 7 are identical.

Heavenly bodies



Glow dancers
To make them point down, move the top worm in row 1 to below row 4 in the middle. Then move a worm from either side of row 4 to row 2.

Put the bottom worm on top of the middle one to give 4 in each row!

Star words starfish, starboard, starling, stare, start, starve, starch.

Star shapes A/5, B/6, C/3, D/1, E/4, F/7, G/2.

